

That Dr Dobrick is no doubt a very highly scientific gentleman, but probably better suited to Kow than Kowloon.

That the suggested Commission 'to enquire' into the future regulation of steamers and the other would do little or nothing to give good results.

That the Captain of H. M. Surveying ship on the station would, in the present absence of a Surveying vessel, have to be left out.

That H. M. S. *Amber* has unfortunately rammed to other coasts, and a work of great value is left only half completed.

That probably the most appropriate memorial to the late Dr Stewart would be another Stewart Scholarship, unless it be considered that enough bursaries already exist.

That perhaps an annual Prize Gold Medal, accompanied by a small bonus, might be substituted.

That certainly a conspicuous niche should be found for a bust of the worthy Doctor on the walls of the Central School—or, rather, we should now say the modern Victoria College.

That I hear some queer stories about the disastrous muddle which still adheres to the process of the Jubilee Celebration Committee.

That it is a long look into the past to discover what the community of Hongkong decided to do, but a reproduction in white marble of Her Majesty the Queen, standing or sitting under a bronze canopy, was surely the form ultimately decided upon.

That the public ought to be informed how the marble canopy—I mean the bronze statue—well, whichever it is—is proceeding; whether the marble (or bronze) features are beginning to come to life, under Ruggie's chisel, and when the royalty of this loyal Colony is to be satisfied.

That if we may form an opinion from the small number of convictions, Hongkong Jurors must be particularly tender-hearted.

That it may be many cases reach the Supreme Court which ought never to have gone beyond the Magistrate.

That the Police Court during the past week has been little more than a Bear-garden.

That the little Magistrate don't seem his marble of Her Majesty the Queen, standing or sitting under a bronze canopy, was surely the form ultimately decided upon.

That the promotion of the Soldiers and Sailors Institute is a big step in the right direction, and from the Chairman's clear sketch of the movement it is evident that the institution must prosper, build as it is on the principle of self-help.

That the plucky engineer engaged on the fitting of the stranded *Arcturion* is to be congratulated upon his success: 'every thing comes to him who waits' long enough.

That the public look forward with some interest to the Session of the Legislative Council, which is close at hand.

That H. E. the Governor has several matters on hand with which he has promised to deal.

That the vote for the Observatory may be questioned on the ground that the condition of that establishment in hand holds and places its Director in his proper place, or the direction upon an entirely different footing than it is at present.

That it is the duty of the Governor to direct the Civil Service Office authorities to the wants of residents here, and to advise how the Observatory can be best utilised to carry out the original intention for which it was established.

That if Dr Dobrick declines to carry out orders, then a Director who will do so must be procured.

That the reorganisation of the Sanitary Board seems to have been decided upon, and the recent melancholy and rapping friction will, it is hoped, be rendered impossible in the future.

That the Water Supply, below as well as on the upper levels, will have to be settled.

That the return of Mr Maloch, who possesses at least some experience of the Colony and its needs, throws some light upon the reorganisation of the P. W. D.

That the American Vice-Consul was somewhat unfortunate in his remarks on the late Mr. Brandt's death.

That an old-time Consul once said to a common who desired to take suit against his Captain: 'Law! law! law, my good man, was shot and sea-boots for the sailors; but for me, I have to turn to law is not for such as you.'

That cruelly such as we have lately heard of on board Canadian and other vessels should be stamped out by the strong arm of British law, and it will when opportunity offers.

That the mercantile communities of the Far East seem rather indifferent to the fact that they are to be fixed for a term of fourteen years with a two-dollar-per-word rate for telegrams to Europe.

That the inference is there is something in the background of the silence.

That the need for more shelter-places for the ever-increasing native small craft has been demonstrated this week.

That had the Chinese boat-people not known more of practical meteorology than the Observatory authorities, the wrecks and fatalities in the Harbour would have been increased an hundred fold.

BROWNIE.

THE SMITH-BRANDT LIBEL CASE.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing of this case was resumed by Mr Robinson in the Police Court to-day. Mr Webber appeared for the complainant, and the defendant was unrepresented by Counsel.

Mr Webber said—This case was adjourned, your Worship, for the purpose of giving the defendant an opportunity of obtaining legal assistance in order to cross-examine the complainant, his right of cross-examining the other witnesses being waived, and the case stated at that point now. I don't know if he has received any legal assistance.

His Worship—Have you any other witnesses to produce?

Mr Webber—No, my case is closed. Mr Smith renders himself for cross-examination.

His Worship (to defendant)—Have you any legal adviser?

Mr Brandt—I have taken advice and I have been advised.

Mr Webber—We can't have that, what he has been advised.

His Worship—I am speaking to the defendant. You have not got a legal adviser at present.

Mr Brandt—I have not got any legal adviser here, but I have been advised.

Mr Webber—We can't have that, it is never allowed.

His Worship—He may make any statement he likes.

Mr Brandt—I have been advised by my legal adviser that there is no libel set out so far, and he advises me further that I should go on with the case and leave it entirely in your Worship's hands.

His Worship—Well, Mr Brandt Smith is here to be cross-examined.

Mr Brandt—I may tell your Worship that I have not yet been supplied with a copy of the information. They have taken it back from me, and I have not been supplied with another copy.

Mr Brandt—You are proprietor and editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*?—Yes, sole proprietor.

Have you published this paper (handing witness a copy of the *Hongkong Telegraph*)?—Yes, you will see my name at the end of it.

Mr Smith then threw the paper on the table, and turning to the bench said—Your Worship, I am here to answer questions with regard to a certain alleged libel and nothing else.

His Worship—I am sure you are for getting yourself, Mr Smith.

Mr Smith—I am not. He hands me a paper that has nothing to do with the case.

His Worship—You must please answer the questions put to you; if there is any objection to them Mr Webber can make it, or if you don't desire to answer you may decline, but I must caution you that such conduct is disrespectful to the Court.

Mr Smith—In what way, your Worship?

His Worship—In throwing papers back in that manner.

Mr Smith—I handed it back to the defendant because it has nothing to do with this case.

His Worship—You are asked if that paper is published by you?—Is it?

Mr Smith—I have only to hand it to your Worship to answer that.

His Worship—The question is—is this paper published by you?

Mr Smith—Of course it is; I have just admitted it.

His Worship—Then it is published by you. It is a copy of the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 9th October.

Mr Brandt—Have you written the leader there?—I decline to answer.

I mean the article marked in red?—I decline to answer.

Mr Webber—Unless the whole article is marked I must object. I object to the defendant marking part of it.

His Worship—Apparently the whole article is marked.

Mr Brandt—Did you write that article?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—Well, you must answer unless there is some reason for not doing so.

Mr Webber—There is a reason. There is a civil action pending between the same parties. This question did not arise in examination in chief, and it is simply fishing for evidence in connection with the civil suit in the Supreme Court. Upon that ground I think the witness is perfectly justified in declining to answer. You will see that no question was asked by me about this article and no word was said about the publication of the paper, consequently no question can arise in cross-examination. It is simply fishing for evidence, just as much as when he says he has been advised that there is no libel. The complainant is perfectly justified in refusing to answer such a question and should be protected by the Court. Can Mr Brandt give any reason why he puts that question?

His Worship—That is the question.

Mr Brandt—I want to point out the reason for my writing this letter—possible privilege and possible justification.

His Worship—It is the defendant's going to plead justification, the case is at an end so far as your Worship is concerned.

His Worship—The word 'privilege' is the right word to express it.

Mr Webber—He says he has taken and is acting on legal advice, and though it is a most improper statement to make, if he is so acting, he should use the proper phraseology. Your Worship can't say at the same time, and I submit now that the word has been used in it is your Worship's duty to send this case for trial.

Mr Brandt—Justification was only one of the reasons and not the first one that I gave.

His Worship—You say the reason is that this article will afford you privilege?

Mr Brandt—Yes.

His Worship—Privilege for what?

Mr Brandt—In the way of provocation.

Mr Smith—May I leave the box, your Worship, to instruct my solicitor?

His Worship—I have no objection.

Mr Webber—I may say at once that there is no necessity at all for prolonging these proceedings here. It has been held here over and over again, in not less than two or three cases, one of which was that of T. O. Bowler & Fraser Smith, that that cannot be gone into here.

His Worship—I can't go into the truth or falsehood of any statement.

Mr Webber—That is what your Worship is trying to do now.

His Worship—You fail to see the legal point. It is this, that publication may be privileged.

Mr Webber—No.

His Worship—Yes.

Mr Webber—If I commit a robbery another man is surely not justified in committing a robbery because I did so. If Mr Smith libels the defendant he seeks his remedy in the Civil Court, which course Mr Smith might have taken too. Therefore it is plain that your Worship has nothing to do but to inquire into publication, and on that point your Worship said you were satisfied.

With regard to the use of the word 'justification' of course the man who has himself committed a crime can't claim the advantage—and he has misunderstood the word he was instructed to use.

His Worship—Will you address yourself to the question as to whether publication is justified by a previous publication? In the first place you prove a *prima facie* case, and he replies, the publication is imputed to malice, and he replies.

Mr Webber—That is not the question.

His Worship—He says I have been publicly attacked and in defence of my character I may make my defence publicly.

Mr Webber—Then your Worship is justifying two wrongs.

His Worship—I am not justifying it.

Mr Webber—And you take upon yourself the responsibility of deciding whether it is a privileged publication.

His Worship—I am not bound to commit this man if I am clear there is no libel.

Mr Webber—You said on last occasion you were satisfied on the point of publication.

His Worship—Mr Roddy's evidence was *prima facie* evidence of that.

Mr Webber—Suppose a man libels you in his paper, you can't go and assault that man and say I am going to defend myself, and then put in a case of justification, I submit there is no such law. The very basis of criminal libel is to prevent breach of the peace, and if while Mr Fraser Smith at any time is walking in the street some one comes and gives him a hammering, can he say I am defending myself?

His Worship—That would not be defending himself in the proper way; but if a man publicly calls me a swindler, I am privileged to retort publicly 'you're a liar' and that is not libel.

Mr Webber—We might have brought an action against Brandt in the Supreme Court, but as there might be a breach of the peace—and I think we had enough of that on the last day when they were threatening to horse-whip me another—

His Worship—I did not hear that.

Mr Webber—It was said across the table and I saw it mentioned in the papers.

His Worship—I certainly did not hear it.

Mr Webber—I am glad your Worship did not hear it.

His Worship—As to the point at issue I may be entirely wrong, but then you will have an opportunity of appealing against my decision if I am wrong.

Mr Webber—And of course the whole costs will fall upon the defendant.

His Worship—You will have your legal remedy.

Mr Webber—If your Worship looks at the Ordinance you will see that we are entitled to costs.

His Worship—That does not concern me.

Mr Webber—But it concerns the prosecutor.

His Worship—It does not concern me. I hold that if the intention is merely to show that his publication of this letter, which *prima facie* is proved, is justified on the ground of self-defence, I am bound to reject the evidence and weigh it.

Mr Webber—I would point out to your Worship that your argument must fail because your Worship would have to adjudicate on that article and say if it was libellous.

His Worship—I am not called upon to say so. It might be absolutely true, in which case it might be no libel.

Mr Webber—Your Worship has to hold that he has been attacked and that it is libellous and that he is justified in writing that article.

His Worship—I can only say he has been attacked.

Mr Webber—There is nothing about attacking. It must be libel. How does your Worship define attacking?

His Worship—I do not go into the question of libel, simply into the question of provocation.

Mr Webber—Your Worship is to take upon yourself to justify the publication.

His Worship—I have not read the article judicially.

Mr Webber—I object to the article being read.

His Worship—That is a very proper objection to take. You say the evidence is not receivable and therefore that it should not be read.

Mr Webber—Will your Worship read what you have noted?

His Worship (reading)—Objection overruled on the ground that the article may disclose privilege to the defendant in publishing the letter.

Mr Webber—Would you mind putting my question to the witness in that form for the purpose of fishing for evidence in connection with the civil action, and that the defendant is simply confined to the question of publication.

His Worship—He would note Mr Webber's reason (Chauvinism). This objection is overruled on the ground that the article may disclose provocation or privilege. (After a pause.) Well I have read the article.

Mr Webber—If your Worship will pardon me, I must object to your Worship expressing any opinion whether it is libellous or not.

His Worship—I shall very carefully abstain from that. I am certainly not going to adjudicate upon any question that is not before me.

Mr Webber—If your Worship allows the question to be put, I will answer it.

His Worship—I do nothing of the kind. It may be perfectly legitimate newspaper criticism and it may be a monstrous and flagrant libel. It may be thoroughly justified for all I know, but it is certainly an attack upon the man. If your Worship is to go on the question, I do not see how you can avoid the imputation of libel.

His Worship—The article is an attack upon the defendant's reputation throughout.

Mr Brandt—May I proceed?

His Worship—If you have a question in your mind, Mr Brandt, the complainant has admitted that he is the publisher of this paper. The question of authorship is not relevant. He admits his liability as publisher.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—Are these statements in the *Telegraph*?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—The objection is sustained. The question is not relevant.

Mr Brandt (handing another copy of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to Mr Smith)—Has this paper been published by you?

Mr Webber—What is it? That paper may be a year or two old.

Mr Brandt—You are quite at liberty to inspect it.

Mr Webber—It looks like the mail issue of the same paper.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—Have you issued this?

Mr Smith—Yes.

Mr Brandt—It is the mail issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Mr Smith—Yes, your Worship, it is the mail issue of our ordinary daily issue.

His Worship—You admit the publication of the letter.

Mr Smith—Yes.

Mr Brandt—That leader is reprinted in the mail issue.

Mr Smith—I am sure I do not know. I should think it very likely.

Mr Brandt—Well, I want to know the facts.

Mr Smith—I suppose you looked at it.

His Worship (to Mr Smith)—Would you please address yourself to me?

Mr Smith—He is asking a question, your Worship.

His Worship—There is another paragraph in that paper marked in red. Has that been written by you?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—On the same ground it becomes immaterial for your purpose.

Mr Brandt—I should like to have that paragraph read.

Mr Webber—It is of no account, if it is dated before this action.

His Worship—No, it cannot have any bearing on this case, this being subsequent, and it cannot be relevant. I am only taking this in so far as it may justify the defendant's publication of the letter. Therefore this being subsequent it cannot be relevant. I take it that I must rule out both these papers (the two mail issues) because of the same objection, being subsequent to the date of the publication of your letter.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—What do you call yourself, Mr Smith?

Mr Smith—What do you mean?

Mr Brandt—What is your business?

Mr Webber—That question has been already answered, and it is simply put now to humiliate the complainant.

Mr Brandt—I should be glad to get an answer from the witness.

His Worship—The question has already been answered.

Mr Brandt—What do you describe yourself as?

Mr Smith—As a journalist, editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Mr Brandt—Nothing besides?

Mr Smith—I do not know what you mean. Mr Brandt—Do you make money on anything else?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—I do not see the relevancy of this question.

Mr Brandt—I wish to show to your Worship that said editor and proprietor of a paper he would have a sort of privileged position, but that as an operator in shares he would not have this.

Mr Webber—I do not think the question can be allowed.

Mr Smith—I shall answer the question in this way. When the defendant accuses me of making money by dabbling in shares, he lies.

His Worship—If you answer the defendant in that way, shall we have to take a lamb about by shares?

Mr Smith—Very well, if you won't protect me, I shall have to protect myself. When he makes accusations like that—that I am dealing in shares, and impugning my honesty as a journalist, I must protect myself. I shall claim the privilege of stating why I say I decline to answer such questions, and you may commit me if you please.

Mr Webber—These questions are entirely irrelevant. That question was answered and I say it is perfectly irrelevant to bring it up again.

His Worship (to Mr Smith)—I am loth to think you wish to show disrespect for the Court.

Mr Smith—I do not.

His Worship—I would therefore ask you to apologise to the Court for the words you have just used.

Mr Smith—And I distinctly decline.

His Worship—Then I shall only have to fine you ten dollars for contempt of Court.

Mr Smith—Against which I shall appeal. I decline to pay the ten dollars to begin with.

His Worship—If you wish to appeal I shall take a note of it.

Mr Smith—Very well, your Worship. (After a pause.) Mr Smith said—I think I can claim the privilege of asking your Worship to take down what I am going to say.

Mr Webber—I should like to say, your Worship, that I don't wish anything at all about the fining for contempt of Court to appear on the depositions in this case. That must be a separate matter. This case has to go before a jury, and I don't wish that to appear. I must ask your Worship—if your Worship has power to fine in an inferior Court—that it should be kept out of the depositions altogether. We can't have an appeal on it if it is mixed up with the other questions. Your Worship would allow me to suggest it, I think you should deal with it afterwards.

His Worship—I shall as far as possible eliminate it from the proceedings in this case.

Mr Smith—I don't think anything at all about it should appear in these depositions.

His Worship—No, I am going to eliminate it.

Mr Smith—Will your Worship take this down before we go further? I object to the fining for contempt of Court to appear on the depositions in this case. That must be a separate matter. This case has to go before a jury, and I don't wish that to appear. I must ask your Worship—if your Worship has power to fine in an inferior Court—that it should be kept out of the depositions altogether. We can't have an appeal on it if it is mixed up with the other questions. Your Worship would allow me to suggest it, I think you should deal with it afterwards.

His Worship—I may take it that the whole article is before me, and I have noted the general fact that it is a direct attack on the defendant, and that it is sufficient for your present purpose.

Mr Brandt—You know Mr Grimbly?

His Worship—Yes.

How old is he?—I should say five or six and twenty. How do you know?

You know he is a married man and has got a family?

His Worship—This is taking up the time of the Court and has no bearing on the question at issue.

Mr Brandt—It has a bearing so far as he compares Grimbly to an innocent youth—a lamb about by shares.

His Worship—That has nothing to do with this case.

Mr Brandt—Will you swear that you have never purchased Punjion shares from Mr Grimbly?—I decline to answer that question.

His Worship—I cannot admit it.

Mr Brandt—You say your wife handed you the letter in question?—Yes.

It was opened?—Yes.

Did she say to you it was opened when she received it?—She said it was unopened when she received it.

Did she say what time she received it?—Yes, very early in the morning, before my office was opened.

What business had she to open my letter?—His Worship—You are not bound to answer that.

Mr Smith—No, a stupid question. I take no notice of it.

Mr Brandt—Is she on the staff of the *Telegraph*? It was said, your Worship, that this was publication in itself.

His Worship—The question is inadmissible.

Mr Brandt—Did you ever provoke me during the last five years?

His Worship—Your former question is not strictly speaking inadmissible. It has a bearing if you wish to put it; (to witness)—Have you during the last five years written hostile articles or paragraphs against me?—I decline to answer.

His Worship—I don't think there is any use putting that question.

Mr Brandt—He has been doing so for several years.

His Worship—Still, I think it is too vague.

Mr Brandt—I can put in a paper of 31st December, 1888, which contains rather a little little thing. I shall put it in if your Worship will look at it.

His Worship—I think it is useless. If it was a provocation you must have had time to cool before this.

Mr Brandt—I have said in my letter that he has persecuted me in his paper for years.

Mr Webber—His vile paper, he wrote.

Mr Brandt—I am quite ready to prove it.

His Worship—It is too far back I am afraid; still I think it is allowable if you insist on it.

Mr Brandt—I object to its going in.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—Are you the publisher of this paper dated 31st December 1888?—Yes.

Mr Brandt—I refer to the article marked in red in your paper.

Mr Webber—I must take the same objection. Your Worship must hold that it contains a provocation.

Mr Brandt—There is one other question. Do you recollect that in February 1888 you published a paragraph in your paper that the Crown

HOURS OF TIME.
From street and square, from hill and glen
Of this vast world beyond my door
I hear the tread of marching men,
The patient armor of the poor.

The halo of the city's lamps
Hangs, a vast torchlight, in the air;
I watch it through the evening damps;
The masters of the world are there.

Not emine-clad or clothed in state,
Their titles-deeds not yet made plain;
But waking early, toiling late,
The heirs of all the earth remain.

Some day, by laws as fixed and fair
As guide the planets in their sweep,
The children of each ancient heir
The harvest-fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant brain shall yet be wise,
The untamed pulse grow calm and still;
The blind shall see, the lowly rise,
And work in peace Time's wondrous will.

Some day, without a trumpet's call,
This news will over the world be blown:
The herbage comes back to all!
The myriad monarchs take their own.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in the
Nationalist.

THAT WONDROUS ELIXIR.
The years of her life numbered four score
and ten,
Her memory long ago faded her,
Her health was so feeble that medical men
Could not guess what the thing was that
aid her.

She was blind as a bat, as deaf as a post,
And everything seemed to confuse her;
We daily expected she'd give up the ghost,
And yet we all dreaded to lose her.

A short time ago, as a *demerol* rest,
In hopes that it somehow might fix her,
We gave her in moderate doses a quart
Of Dr. Brown's Segway's elixir.

It acted like magic; much younger she
grew,
Her hair showed no silvery shade in
And then in the course of a fortnight or
two,
She changed to a charming young maiden.

Yet still the elixir continued to act,
To childhood we saw her returning,
And fiction was not half so wondrous as
fact,
For she was found to be yearning.

She shortly became her great-grand-
children's pride,
With playthings and innocent prattle,
Until as a baby of ninety she died,
Choked to death, having swallowed her
rattle.

—P. H. Curtis in N. Y. Sun.

THE GAMBLER'S LAST BET.
Nobody but a gambler would think of
betting on his own life. Bony Nash, a
well-known character of the gambling
fraternity, died about fifteen years ago of
a dropsical affluence. While he was in a
decline his companions subscribed to send
him to Louisville. Bony Lewis was ap-
peared to for \$5.

"Five dollars," exclaimed the old man,
"I'll give \$25. We'll send him to New Or-
leans and he can't get back."

Bony, however, went to the Falls City
and in a few days returned looking much
improved. Jim Kiffin was then Chief of
Police.

"Hello, Bony!" exclaimed the Chief on
meeting Nash one day. "You are looking
much better; you'll live ten years longer."

This occurred Tuesday.
"I'll bet you \$5 I'll be dead before Sa-
turday," said Bony.

"I'll take it," said the Chief, and the
money was put in Bony's pocket.
Bony died before noon on Friday.

CZAR AND DETECTIVE.
The Emperor of Russia, upon a
tour of inspection in the provinces, passed
the night in the simple hut of a toll-taker.
Before retiring he was pleased, as head of
the Church, to see the old man take up his
Bible and read a chapter. "Do you read
often, my son?" he asked.

"Yes, Your Majesty, every day."
"How much of the Bible have you read,
my son?"

"During the past year the Old Testament
and part of Matthew."

Thinking to reward him the Czar placed
500 roubles between the leaves of the book
of Mark on the following morning, un-
known to the toll-keeper, whom he bade
farewell. Several months passed away and
the toll-taker's hut was again visited by
the Emperor. As punishment they shall
lose the toll-taker's hut. After interrogating
the toll-taker as to his diligence in reading, he
received an affirmative answer and the
statement that he had finished the chap-
ters of Luke.

"Lying, my son, is a great sin," replied
His Majesty. "Give me the Bible till I
see." Opening the book he pointed to the
money, which the man had not seen, and
said: "Thou hast not sought the Kingdom of
God, my son; as punishment they shall
lose the toll-taker's hut. After interrogating
the toll-taker as to his diligence in reading, he
received an affirmative answer and the
statement that he had finished the chap-
ters of Luke."

"Hello, Bony!" exclaimed the Chief on
meeting Nash one day. "You are looking
much better; you'll live ten years longer."

BITS OF INFORMATION.
Utah has 170,000 Mormons.
Paris theatres have women ushers.
An Australian owns 4,000,000 acres.
The first watch was as big as a plate.
France has just adopted sleeping cars.
It takes 5,000 men to run New York elec-
trators.

A bicycle locomotive is to make 100 miles
per hour.
Texas negroes own 1,000,000 acres and
\$20,000,000.
A Rochester man makes 150 words per
minute on the typewriter.
The vessels that cross the ocean in six days
burn 400 tons of coal daily.

Doctors say insanity may become con-
tagious in certain circumstances.
Alaska cost the United States Govern-
ment less than two cents an acre.
During the last eighty years 8,000,000
people have died of phthisis in France.

The coal fields of Hokkaido, in Japan,
are estimated by an American engineer to
be worth \$100,000,000.
The Washington Monument elevator goes
the highest, 500 feet. Some Chicago lifts
make 500 feet per minute.

Natural gas as a fuel has been in use
about fifteen years. There are now employ-
ed in its transmission for fuel purposes,
27,360 miles of pipe main.
Professor Ayton says that the power
which runs to waste at Niagara Falls exceeds
that which could be produced by the annual
consumption of 150,000,000 tons of coal.

The New York Society for the Preven-
tion of Cruelty to Children has something
like half a million dollars' worth of property,
and received more than a hundred thousand
dollars last year.

London was first lighted in 1414 with pri-
vate lanterns. In 1730 they were increas-
ed from 1,000 to 5,000. In 1744 the first
Lighting Act passed. In 1820 gas was
generally substituted for oil.

ENGLISH JOURNALISM.
General Pryor tells an amusing story.
When he was in England defending the
Irish patriots he was quite famous for
spreading his views before the British pub-
lic. It is much harder to get at an English
editor than at an American, but finally
communications were established, and one
evening there was a subdued knock at the
door of his room in his hotel. "Come in,"
said General Pryor.

The door opened about six inches and
through the aperture a dilapidated
specimen of humanity. Softly closing the
door the dilapidated specimen put his dilap-
idated hat on the floor, and bowing hum-
bly uttered:—"General Pryor, I believe,"
blurted out:—"General Pryor; what can I
do for you?"

"I am a reporter, sir, and I was sent to
ask if you would give your views on the
American aspect of the Irish question."
"Thank you, sir; thank you, sir," and dis-
appeared. To have a reporter give up the
struggle so quickly surprised the General
so much that he really sat in his chair pa-
ralyzed for the moment, and before he
could recover the Englishman had gone and
the interview was lost.—*New York Sun.*

Lighting Act passed. In 1820 gas was
generally substituted for oil.

ENGLISH JOURNALISM.
General Pryor tells an amusing story.
When he was in England defending the
Irish patriots he was quite famous for
spreading his views before the British pub-
lic. It is much harder to get at an English
editor than at an American, but finally
communications were established, and one
evening there was a subdued knock at the
door of his room in his hotel. "Come in,"
said General Pryor.

The door opened about six inches and
through the aperture a dilapidated
specimen of humanity. Softly closing the
door the dilapidated specimen put his dilap-
idated hat on the floor, and bowing hum-
bly uttered:—"General Pryor, I believe,"
blurted out:—"General Pryor; what can I
do for you?"

"I am a reporter, sir, and I was sent to
ask if you would give your views on the
American aspect of the Irish question."
"Thank you, sir; thank you, sir," and dis-
appeared. To have a reporter give up the
struggle so quickly surprised the General
so much that he really sat in his chair pa-
ralyzed for the moment, and before he
could recover the Englishman had gone and
the interview was lost.—*New York Sun.*

TO THE DEAR.—A person cured of deaf-
ness and noise in the head of 23 years'
standing by a simple remedy, will send a
description of it free to any person who
applies to Nicholson, 21, Bedford Square,
London, W. C., England.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER
OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES** is prescribed by
Physicians as a powerful remedy for
rickets, consumption, scrofula,
and wasting diseases, and very palatable.
Read the following:—"I have much plea-
sure in stating that I have tried 'Scott's
Emulsion' in a case of impoverished blood,
with scrofulous disease, and found it to be
very efficient preparation. It was taken
without the least difficulty."—A. TRAFFER
PRINCE, 22, Lordship Park, Stoke New-
ington, N. Any Chemist can supply it.
Watson & Co., (Limited), agents in Hong-
kong and China.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
Unclaimed Correspondence,
Oct. 19, 1889.
Let. Pap. Let. Pat.

Aspinwall, W. L. 1. Kollach, R. 1.
Aldrich, G. M. 1. Lord, Miss 1.
Aldrich, Miss 1. Loring, F. 1.
Altair 1. Lutz, J. 1 reg.
Aso 1 reg. Langer, J. 1.
Ah-mai 1. Liang Ku Yang 1.
Bain, W. C. 1. Linton, T. S. 1.
Barnes 1. Mervin 1.
Basser 1. P. C. Munk, C. B. 1.
Beltune, O. C. 1. Munster, C. B. 1.
Bernhard 1. Melrod 1.
Brown, H. 1. Mendenhall 1.
Buchanan, W. 1. Morris, W. 1.
Beswick, C. A. 1. Muir, W. 1.
Boyle, T. L. 1. Mauran 1.
Brinn, Mrs. M. 1. Martin, N. 1.
Beveridge 1. Moore, Lewis 1.
Co. H. 1. Moore, Lewis 1.
Carozzi, F. E. 1. Ma Tong 1 reg.
Colton, C. 1. Marquis, Alex. 1.
Cotton, G. A. 1. Martin, S. 1.
Cohen, H. 1. Olmsted, F. 1.
Conal, W. 1. Paulina 1 reg.
Chang Sing 1 reg. Paine, G. 1.
Dunbar, Miss 1. Pige, B. 1.
Dunbar, W. 1. Pige, B. 1.
Derison, Geo. 1. Radick, H. 1.
Dorvan 1. Reid, W. 1.
Dinnen, H. J. 1. Kopra, J. 1.
Flury, R. 1. Reisinger, F. 1.
Forster, J. 1. Rao, J. 1.
Forey, J. 1. Ribeiro, F. 1.
Page, E. A. 1. Besselt 1.
Gibbs, M. 1. Skinner, Miss 1.
Giles, C. 1. Slater, N. 1.
Gore, R. C. 1. Scott, Bishop 1.
Groves, J. R. 1. Stangen 1.
Hersberg, C. 1. Stenwall, A. 1.
Hoffman 1. Stenwall, A. 1.
Harris, E. 1. Thompson, Capt. 1.
Ho Chon Kih 1 reg. Taylor, Mrs. 1.
Haker & Hing 1. Teves, J. C. 1.
Tay, G. 1. Valdes, M. A. 1.
Jackson, J. E. 1. Williams, H. E. 1.
Johnson, J. 1. Wharry, H. 1.
Johnson, Mrs. 1. Williams, H. E. 1.
Johnson, E. 1. Wilson, A. 1.
Jovels Singh 1 reg. Weinberg, C. 1.
Kinsling 1. Whitmore, J. 1.

DETAINED.
Gayford, J. E. Moulton, 1 parcel.
Pickett, Mrs. C. Mass, 1 parcel.

For Merchant Ships.
Let. Pap. Let. Pat.

Aldborough 1. J. Y. Troop 1.
Agassiz 1. Kepler, B. 1.
Aton, B. 1. Landon, E. 1.
Alicia, B. 1. Leonides 1.
Bengale 1. Mirilla 1.
B. F. Cheney 2. Maria 1.
Cannibal 1. Maudslayi, a. 1.
Chifford 1. Nanza 1.
C. C. Chapman 2. Napactus 2.
Constance 1. Northern, a. 1.
Carna, s. 1. Omega, B. 1.
Darna 1. Omega, B. 1.
Emily Whitney 1. Richard Parsons 1.
Endavour 1. Rachel Parsons 1.
Ebeneser 1. Rosie Welt 1.
Foster, B. 1. St. Clara, s. 1.
Forley, S. 1. St. Clara, s. 1.
Guico, s. 1. St. Clara, s. 1.
Geo. S. Homer 1. Stella, B. 1.
Goth 1. Ta Hong Kong 1.
Hammer 1. Teller, s. 1.
Hendrickson 1. Teller, s. 1.
Homer 1. Teller, s. 1.
Highfield 1. Teller, s. 1.
Harvest Queen 1. Teller, s. 1.
Ishaboo, s. 1. Teller, s. 1.
Isoborg 1. Yangzongking 1 reg.
Jennie 1. Wm. Lachner 1.
Mercon, sch. 1. Wandering Jew 1.

Books, etc. without covers.
Amner Work.
Australasian.
Crest.
Christian.
Chambers's Journal.
Comercio.
Church Missionary Intelligence.
Dell Current.
Drying-Book (from G. Morgan).
English Illustrated Magazine.
German Books, &c.
J. & R. Morley's Price List.
Molewater's Pocket Book.
Observator Romano.
Paris.
Russian Books, &c.
Society.
Society's Catalogue.
Standard.
Specialist.
United Presbyterian Magazine.
Waterbury Enterprise.
Wittnes.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessel.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Bremen & Ports of Call	Neckar (s)	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Oct. 27, at 10 a.m.
London, v. Suez Canal	Palamed (s)	Butterfield & Swire	October 20
London & Ports of Call	Palamed (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 23, at noon
Manila, v. Amoy	Diamante (s)	Russell & Co.	Oct. 21, at 4 p.m.
Marseilles, v. Saigon	Natal (s)	Messageries Maritimes	Oct. 30, at noon
Nagasaki	Apenrade (s)	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Oct. 22, at noon
New York	Robert S. Beaudart	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
San Francisco, v. Japan	City of Rio de Janeiro (s)	Padua Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 26, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, v. Japan	City of Rio de Janeiro (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Nov. 5, at 1 p.m.
Shanghai, v. Amoy	Harvest Queen	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, v. Amoy	Stentor (s)	Butterfield & Swire	Oct. 20, daylight
Shanghai, v. Amoy	Stentor (s)	Messageries Maritimes	About October 24
Singapore, Penang & Uta	Arratoon Apear (s)	D. Sanson, Sons & Co.	Oct. 21, at noon
Singapore, Penang & Uta	Arratoon Apear (s)	Douglas Lorne & Co.	Oct. 22, daylight
Singapore, Penang & Uta	Arratoon Apear (s)	Yuen Fat Hong	Oct. 21, daylight
Vancouver (B.C.) & Batavia (s)	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Oct. 24, at noon
Yokohama, v. Naha & Kobe	Ancona (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 25, daylight

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOCHONG
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship, CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched
for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on
SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
the United States, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Company's
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco \$225.00
To San Francisco and return \$450.00
To Liverpool \$325.00
To London \$300.00

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same in required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th October,
1889, the Steamship, NORTON, of the
S.S. NATAL, Commanded by M. G. de
CHAMPEAUX, will leave this Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 30th October, 1889. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 17, 1889. 1997

Intimations.

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN
FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR.
This Article, which has been reprinted
from the *Chinese Review*, contains one of
the best Sketches of Formosan Life yet written.
A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are
included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, \$1—at Messrs. LANE,
CHAMBERS & Co., and Messrs. KINZIE,
WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong; also, Mr. N.
MOORE, Amoy.

PUBLICATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.
CHINA REVIEW—published once in
Two Months.
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every
Weekly Mail.
CHINA MAIL—Every Day.
Orders for Printing and Book-binding
promptly executed at MODERATE CHARGES.
'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,
2, Wyndham Street (behind the Club.)

Intimations.

WINDSOR HOUSE,
HONGKONG.
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
AND
FAMILY HOTEL.

This Establishment is situated in a most
central position, opposite the Telegraph
Office and two doors from the Chartered
Bank. It offers First-class Accommoda-
tion to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS, has
a Spacious Dining Room, and a large
number of well-furnished Bed-Rooms
with all comforts. A Good Table kept.
TABLE D'HOTE—Breakfast 8.30 a.m.;
Dinner 1.30 p.m.; Supper 7.30 p.m.
BOARD by the Month, Day, or Single
Meals, at reasonable rates.
ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE
MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS.
CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Mrs. ROHM,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1682

Our Jobbing Department
HAVING just been REPLENISHED
with a large assortment of the latest
EUROPEAN and AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
we are prepared to execute orders for
FANCY WORK with neatness and despatch,
and at very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
NOW READY.
VOLUNTEERS AND THE DEFENCE
OF HONGKONG.
A SKETCH.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

To be had at Messrs. LANE, CHAMBERS
& Co.; Messrs. KINZIE, WALSH, and
Messrs. W. BAYNE & Co.
August 14, 1889. 1682

The Overland China Mail,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE HOME MAIL,
IS PUBLISHED to suit the Departure
of every BRITISH and FOREIGN MAIL
Steamer for Europe. It contains special
Commercial intelligence, special tables of
Shipping, and other information. The
various Reports of Courts and Meetings,
and all other news, are given in full as
they appear in the Daily Press.

The Overland China Mail will be regularly
posted from the China Mail Office to sub-
scribers, on their addresses being forwarded
to the Office.

Subscription:
Per Annum, \$12.00; postage, \$1.00
Quarterly, 3.00
Single Copy, 0.50
China Mail Office, Hongkong.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR
CHINESE.
RESIDENTS in the Colony would
materially aid the SENATE of the
COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALMON
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes).
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the
Student's Reading Room and Library.
Address to: JAMES GANTLER,
Hon. Sec. to the College.
Hongkong, August 7, 1888. 1317

WASHINGTON BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurance.
QUEEN-FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.
THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, and prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
AMPHIBYTE, German ship, Captain R.
Bowehl.—Order.
E. GRAHAM, British barque, Captain C.
Hodge.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
MARABOTT, British ship, Capt. Ferguson.
—Adamson, Bell & Co.
NEELM M. SLADE, American barquentine,
Capt. J. O. Teixeira.—Captain.
OCCIDENTAL American ship, Captain W.
Taylor.—Rauter Beckelmann & Co.
PERNAH, British barque, Captain John
Inokuy.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
ROBERT S. BEAUDART, British ship, Capt.
Andrews.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SATSUMA, British barque, Captain A. G.
Svensson.—Edvard Schellhess & Co.
Printed and published by Geo. MORRIS
BAIR, at the China Mail Office, No. 2,
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday Noon, 19th October, 1889.

STOCKS.		When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount End-up per share.	Reserve Fund.	Position per Last Report.	Dividend.	Closing.	During Current Week.	
									A mount.	When paid.	Highest.	Lowest.
Banks.												
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank- ing Corporation	1865	7,500,000	60,000	125	all	\$	4,400,000	\$ 70,397.82	30 for 1st year to 30.9 80 for 2d. 30.9-31.12.88 share	Aug. 26, 89	184 1/2 prem.	184 1/2 prem.
Marine Insurances.												
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867	2,000,000	10,000	250	25	\$	732,000	\$ 335,220 estimated to 30 June 88	28 1/2 = 27 1/2 per sh. for 1888	Oct. 11, 89	\$110, sales	—
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1868	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	25	\$	650,000	231,343.91	29 per cent. 30 sh. for year ending 30.6.89	Sept. 10, 89	\$72, cash	—
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1863	1,000,000	5,000	200	50	Tls.	360,000	Tls. 475.5	10 per cent. for 1888 30 sh. for 1889	April 27, 89	Tls. 350	\$350
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1862	200,000	8,000	25	all	Tls.	75,914.31	Tls. 3,089.09	10 per cent. for 12m. ending 31/12/88. Tls. 4.13 and 5.671	Jan. 18, 89	Tls. 95, sellers	—
Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd., (in liquidation)	1871	1,500,000	1,500	1,000	200	\$	28,711.00	\$ 15,284.81	10 per cent. for 1 yr to 31/12/87 in all per cent. for 1888	April 3, 88	\$150, nom.	—
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1881	2,500,000	10,000	250	60	\$	304,000	\$ 487,321.48 estimated to 30 Sept. 88	14 1/2 for 1887 & 10 % to a/c 1888	Jan. 2, 89	\$135, sales	—
Straits Insurance Co. Ltd.	1886	3,000,000	30,000	100	20	\$	115,000	\$ 13,000 to 31 Dec. 1888	10 per cent. for year ending 31/12/88	April 1, 89	\$23, nom.	—
Fire Insurances.												
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1888	2,000,000	8,000	250	50	\$	1,031,486	\$ 326,787.88	\$140 p. sh. for year ending 31 Dec. 1887	Feb. 26, 89	\$385, nom.	—
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	\$	650,000	\$ 223,443.20	\$10 sh. to a/c 77.89 25 p. fund. div. for 87 = 25 per cent. per year	Feb. 25, 89	\$35, buyers	\$85
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1886	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	\$	13,000	\$ 54,215.25 for 1888	10 p. c. for 1887, 8 p. c. int. div. to a/c 1888.	Mar. 2, 89	\$18, nom.	\$84
Fire and Marine Insurances.												
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884	4,000,000	40,000	100	20	\$	11,875.91	\$ 230,125.08 at 31/12/88	5 1/2 for yr. end- ing 31 Dec. 1887	April 27, 89	\$164, buyers	—
Docks.												
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	1,562,500	12,500	125	all	none	\$	101,005.71	15 p. c. for 6 m. ending 30/6/89	Aug. 27, 89	83 3/4 % prem.	—
Steam-Boats.												
(*) Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-boat Co., Limited	1865	1,600,000	80,000	20	all	(*) \$ 50,000 (*) \$ 860,000	\$	5,481.28	7 per cent. div. and 2 per cent. bonus on old Capital of \$200,000 for 6 m. ending 30/6/89	Aug. 6, 89	\$10, buyers	—
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1892	1,200,000	60,000	10	all	none	£	1,922.59	6 1/2 for yr. end- ing 31 Dec. 1888	June, 89	15 % div.	—
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1883	2,000,000	20,000	50	all	\$ 281,016.23	\$	1,769.48	8 % for yr. end- ing 30/6/89	Sept. 23, 89	\$67, buyers	—
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	1882	175,000	3,500	50	all	\$	46,000	\$ 3,344.37	30 per cent. 510 sh. for yr. ending 31/12/88	Mar. 25, 89	\$115, sales	—
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	1888	100,000	2,000	50	30	—	Dr. \$	99.86	First year	July 30, 89	nominal	—
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1878	1,500,000	15,000	100	all	none	\$	12,000.07	10 % int. div. for 6 m. end. 31/6/89	Aug. 26, 89	\$370	\$245
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1882	700,000	7,000	100	all	none	Dr. \$	18,466.45	none	—	\$38, nom.	—
Wharves.												
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited	1886	1,700,000	17,000	100	all	none	\$	2,755.25	2 1/2 int. div. for 6 m. end. 30/6/89	July 27, 89	\$14, nom.	\$162
Land.												
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1889	5,000,000	50,000	100	50	\$	1,250,000	—	First year	—	\$113	\$118
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	30	—	—	—	—	—	\$22, nom.	\$113
Tramways.												
Hongkong High-Level Tram- ways Company, Limited	1887	120,000	1,200	100	100	—	—	—	\$4 per share = 10 per cent. per annum end for first 6 m. ending 30/6/88	Dec. 22, 89	\$200, nom.	—
Mining.												
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	225,000	45,000	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$5, sellers	—
Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited	1889	575,000	115,000	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	\$44	\$44
Panjoa & Sangha Siam Siamant Mining Co., Ltd.	1888	125,000	25,000	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	\$8, sellers	—
Société Française des Char- bonnages du Tonkin	1888	600,000	60,000	10	all	—	—	—	—	—	\$13	\$15
Planting, &c.												
East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd.	1888	200,000	4,000	50	40	—	—	—	First year	—	\$82, nom.	—
(S) Sengai Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.	1888	250,000	5,000	60	40	—	—	—	First year	—	\$82, nom.	—
Catana-Borneo Company, Limited	1889	750,000	7,500	100	60	—	—	—	First year	—	\$50, nom.	—
(S) Labak Planting Co., Limited	1889	250,000	5,000	50	10	—	—	—	First year	—	\$16, nom.	—
(S) Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	100,000	4,000	25	6	—	—	—	First year	—	par, nom.	—
(S) H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	1889	300,000	6,000	50	all	—	—	—	—	—	\$30, nom.	—
(S) The Lanag Planting Co., Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	25	—	—	—	—	—	\$38, nom.	—
Hotels, Building, &c.												
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1866	300,000	3,000	100	all	none	\$	3,838.46	4 % for 6 m. end- ing 30/6/89	Aug. 30, 89	\$210, nom.	—
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1888	260,000	4,000	50	25	—	—	—	First year	—	5 % div., nom.	—
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.	—	50,000	1,000	50	30	—	—	—	15 per cent. per ann. 6 m. ending 30/6/89	—	\$32, nom.	—
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	200,000	4,000	50	15	—	—	—	First year	—	\$23, buyers	—
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1889	625,000	12,500	50	40	—	—	—	First year	—	\$50	—
Dispensaries.												
(S) A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1886	500,000	5,000	10	all	\$140,000 *10,000 + 5,000	\$	1,081.63	\$18 per share for 1888 on old capital of \$20,000	May 13, 89	\$22, buyers	—
Cruikshank & Co., Limited	1888	80,000	1,600	50	all	—	—	—	5 % for 6 m. end- ing 31/8/89	Oct. 1, 89	par, nom.	—
Lighting.												
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	1864	50,000	5,000	10	all	—	—	—	10 per cent. for year ending 31/12/88, 2 1/2 per cent. bonus for 6 m.	Apr. 17, 89	\$130, nom.	—
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1889	20,000	1,800	10	2	\$10,843.77	\$	1,711.19	First year	—	\$3, buyers	—
Brick and Cement.												
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited	1886	100,000	4,000	25	17.50	—	—	—	—	—	\$18, sellers	—
Green Island Cement Company Limited	1889	1,000,000	10,000	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	\$7 for \$5 paid \$8 up, sellers	\$74
Miscellaneous.												
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1881	125,000	5,000	25	all	\$	46,000	\$ 366.66	40 yr. st. for 1888 and 7 yr. st. int. for 6 m. ending 30/6/89	Aug. 2, 89	\$108, buyers	—
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1872	30,000	600	50	all	none	\$	184.15	44 p. sh. for year end- ing 30/6/88	Feb. 23, 89	\$85, nom.	—
RH. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1883	150,000	3,000	60	all	\$	12,900	\$ 5,713.79	15 p. c. for 6 m. end- ing 30/6/88	Mar. 27, 89	\$125, sales	—
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1886	100,000	10,000	10	all	none	Dr. \$	9,602.94	—	—	\$13, sellers	—
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1886	12,000	2,000	10	all	none	Dr. \$	390.26	—	—	\$11, nom.	—
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	5,000	25	25	—	—	—	int. div. 5 %	July 18, 89	\$30, nom.	—
A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	6,000	25	20	—	—	—	int. div. of 5 1/2 sh. for 6 m.	—	\$20, nom.	—
Marinburk Furniture Co., Ltd.	1888	75,000	3,000	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	\$7, sellers	—
Loans to Imperial Chinese Government.												
Chinese Imperial Govt. Silver Loan 1884 B	Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation							\$1,394,700.14 H'kong Currency.	\$500 H'kong Currency.	8 % per annum	30 June each year until 1890	3 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Govt. Silver Loan 1884 C	Do.							\$1,594,700.14 H'kong Currency.	\$500 H'kong Currency.	8 %	15 Oct. 1892	5 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Govt. 7 per Cent. Silver Loan 1888 E	Do.							Shanghai Tls. 787,200.	Shanghai Taels 230.	7 1/2 %	31st March and 30th Sept. each year until 31 Mo. 1917	14 % prem.
Debentures.												
Hongkong Hotel Co. Mortgage Debentures 1880								\$400,000.	\$500	6 % prem.	Half yearly on 19th April and 19th October.	\$500